

THE Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

From September 22 to September 29. 1737.

In our Gazette of the 15th Instant, we inserted the Speech of the Honourable George Clark, Esq; to the General Assembly of the Province of New-York; since which we have received the ADDRESS, in Answer to the said Speech; and it follows in these Words, viz.

To the Honourable GEORGE CLARKE, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-York, &c.

The Humble ADDRESS of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York.

May it please Your Honour,

THE Pleasure you express concerning our Conduct the last short Time of our sitting, gives us no small Satisfaction, to find that the Bills we have given Leave to be brought in are agreeable to You, as we are sure they are to the Colony we have the Honour to represent; and since we know from Your self they are pleasing to You, we reasonably conclude, they will not fail of receiving Your Assent to them when they are prepared for it, which we shall endeavour to do with all convenient Expedition; and please our selves with the Hopes, That no unreasonable Opposition will be attempted, or (if attempted) suffered to defeat or prevent those Bills from being passed into Laws, upon which we think the Safety and Well-being of the Colony so much depends. Persons that are fairly and freely chosen, have only Right to represent the People, and are most likely to do the most effectual as well as the most acceptable Service to the Publick; whereas those who have Recourse to Frauds, and unbecoming Arts, to procure themselves to be raised to those Stations, must be under the Government of narrow and selfish Views, unworthy the Representatives of a free People, and will no doubt, basely submit to the same detestable Measures to continue themselves (by any Means) in the Exercise of a Trust unjustly acquired. It is by such as these that the Liberties of the most free People have been in various Ages of the World undermined and subverted; and it is to prevent this, as much as we may, that we gave Leave to bring in the Bill for regulating of Elections.

The Wickedness that is by it endeavoured to be prevented, has been but too generally practised; and the many Laws of that kind, both in England and the Plantations, that have had the Royal Assent in different Reigns, proves that our Kings did not at any Time think that Bills of that Nature were Attempts upon their Royal and just Prerogatives, but just and necessary to secure the Liberties of their Subjects; which it always was, and ever will be, their Honour as well as their true Interest to preserve and maintain.

As it is absolutely necessary in the Nature of Things, That Elections of Representatives should be free, otherwise they cannot, with any Propriety of Speech, be called Elections; so it seems equally necessary for the Safety of the People, that they should be frequent; for which Reason we gave Leave to bring in a Bill for that Purpose. No Government can be safe without proper Checks upon those entrusted with Power; and the wisest Governments where the chief Magistrates were elective, took especial Care that it should not continue long in the same Hands; Experience having taught them, That Men, how much soever esteemed, had really not Virtue enough for so great a Trust, and generally used it ill when they had it.

The Experience of England has shewn, That long Parliaments have been dangerous to their Choosers, as well as to their Kings; and whatever Advantages may be hoped from any Set of Men, properly disposed to come into particular Measures, the Success has seldom (if ever) answered the Expectation; for Men being Men, and as such changeable, according to the different Appearances of Things, by which they have been affected, it has not seldom been found, that those very Men, on whom was the greatest Dependence, have acted a quite contrary Part from what has been expected from them; and therefore in our Mother Country frequent Parliaments were anciently judg'd necessary, to preserve that just Ballance of Power, without which the State and Constitution it self could not long be preserved.--- This the Legislature of England saw, when they enacted triennial Parliaments; and tho', for evident and good Reasons, that Term has been there since that Time prolong'd, yet, that they should be often elected, seems to be a Point agreed upon, as a Thing in it self necessary. If it may be lawful to compare small Things with great, this Country has not been without its Uneasiness at the long Continuance of an Assembly, which Your Honour found it necessary for His Majesty's Honour, and the true Interest and Prosperity of the Province, to dissolve; for doing of which, we, in the Name of our Constituents, return you our Thanks, and doubt not, that above nineteen twentieths of the People of this Colony heartily join with us in doing so. By that Dissolution You gave the Country an Opportunity of a new Choice, which they, and the Assembly themselves, had long and earnestly desired, and often in vain attempted to procure, and in Justice to You, we think ourselves obliged to acknowledge, that this Choice has been the most free that we have known from any Interposition of the Government; neither Yourself, nor any Body by Your Directions or Contenance, that we know, or ever heard of, having at all intermeddled in the Election. This is a Behaviour highly becoming the chief Magistrate of a Country, and truly acting agreeable to the Trust reposed in You; and if Your future Conduct, and that of Your Successors in the Government, proves agreeable to this good Beginning, it is likely to be productive of a Harmony, tho' long wish'd for, yet very lately little expected.

Tho' none can have more warm and hearty Affections for the Interest of our Country than we have, or would do more for its Service according to our Knowledge and Abilities, yet

yet from what we have observed in others, we have some Reason to mistrust our selves, and fear a long Continuance in Assembly will render us as unfit to answer the Ends of our Choice, as it has done others before us. We doubt not from Your late Conduct, that you have seen and observed the Inconvenience of long Assemblies, and are fully persuaded of the Necessary and Use of frequent Elections, as the most likely Way of inducing them to act as becomes them to do. Frequent Elections is what all our neighbouring Charter Governments enjoy, and the Benefits conceived to accrue by such a Constitution, has been the great (if not the only) Cause of the superior Numbers of Inhabitants in those Colonies, and we believe the Want of it no small Inducement to Numbers of our own to remove. It has been a Constitution indulg'd to most of the King's Plantations in America, and (as we conceive) not found to be prejudicial to his Majesty's Service, or destructive of His just Prerogatives; and therefore we hope Your Honour's Assent to this Bill will be readily given when it comes before You.

Your Honour cannot be unacquainted with the Use and Necessity of *An Agent to solicit the publick Affairs of this Colony at the Court of Great-Britain*, as well with Respect to such Bills as shall pass our House and be made into Laws here, as to obviate any Misrepresentation of the People of this Colony and their Conduct to his Majesty's Ministers. This has been done, and may be done again; and to deny our making an Agent, when we shall judge it proper to do, will be denying us the Means of making a Defence when necessary, and subjecting us to suffer those Inconveniencies which are the Natural Effects of ill Impressions unjustly made upon our Superiors; we have therefore given Leave to bring in a Bill for that Purpose, and hope the Reasonableness and Justice of the Thing will be a sufficient Inducement to obtain Your Assent to it when it comes before You.

The Settling and establishing of Courts of general Jurisdiction for the due Administration of Justice, is necessary in every Country, and we conceive, they ought to be settled and established by the Acts of the whole Legislature, and their several Jurisdictions and Powers by that Authority limited and appointed, especially Courts that are to take Cognizance of Matters in a Course of Equity. This has been the constant Practice in England, when new Courts were to be erected, or old ones to be abolished or altered, and the several Kings of England, in whose Reigns those Acts were made, never conceived, That the Settling, Erecting or Abolishing Courts by Acts of the Legislature, had any Tendency to destroy, or in the least to diminish, their just and legal Prerogative. It was the Method in use here, both before and since the Revolution, and particularly recommended to the Assembly to be done in that Manner by a Message from Governor Slaughter and Council, on the 15th Day of April, 1691. He was the first Governor since the Revolution. And the Governors that since that Time assented to those Acts, we suppose, never in the least imagined, they were giving up the Prerogative of their Masters when they gave that Assent; nor did we ever learn that they were censured for doing so. On the contrary, the constant Instructions that have, from Time to Time, been given to the Governors of this Province, seem clearly to point out the doing of it, by Acts of the Legislature, and not otherwise, as may be gathered from the Instruction for the Erecting of a Court for the Determining of small Causes, by which there are positive Directions given to the Governors, to recommend it to the Assembly, *That a Law should be passed for that Purpose*. But notwithstanding these Directions, given in direct and express Terms, the Governors never would apply for such an Act, but erected that Court by an Ordinance of themselves and Council, as they did the Court of Chancery, which had before that Time been erected by Acts of the Legislature in another Manner. They could not be ignorant what Dissatisfaction the Erecting of a Court of Chancery in that Manner, gave the Generality of the People. This was very manifest by the Resolves of the General Assembly at the Time of its first being so erected, and often since, declaring the *Illegality of such a Proceeding*. And tho' these Resolves have been, as often as made, treated by the Governors with an unreasonable Disregard and Contempt of them; yet to Men of Prudence they might have been effectual to have made them decline persisting in a Procedure so illegal and so generally dissatisfactory, and which (as they managed it) prov'd of no Use to the Publick, or Benefit to themselves.

For as few of them had Talents equal to the Task of a Chancellor, which they had undertaken to perform, so it was executed accordingly. Some of them being willing to hold such a Court, others not; according as they happened to be influenced by those about them. So that were it really established in the most legal Manner (as it was not) yet being in the Hands of a Person not compellable to do his Duty, it was so managed, that the extraordinary Delays and fruitless Expence attending it, rendered it not only useless, but a Grievance to the Inhabitants, especially those who were so unfortunate as to be concerned in it. Which we hope you think with us, that it is high Time should be redressed.

Your Honour well knows, That the establishing that Court in the Manner it has been done, has been a Subject of Contention between the Governors and the Assembly; and since it is confessed by all, that the establishing both of that and other Courts, by Act of the Legislature, is indisputably legal, and gives them the most uncontroversial Authority; and if unquestionably legal, what is so, cannot be destructive of His Majesty's Prerogative. We therefore hope You will make no Scruple of Assenting to this Bill, to put an End to a Contention that has not been, nor will not be while it continues, beneficial to His Majesty's Service.

The settling and establishing of Fees, or what Rewards shall be taken for Services done by Clerks, and all other Officers of the Government, by any other Authority than that of the whole Legislature, seems to be a Disposition of the Property of the Subject otherwise than by established and known Laws, which we are very sure His Majesty by no Instruction ever intended should be done, or, we believe, will in the least countenance the doing of. The great and general Complaint of Abuses on that Score, and the grievous and unwarrantable Exactions and Extortions that are daily made, call loudly for Relief, and require Laws to be made for the putting a stop to them, and preventing them for the future; this the whole Country, who are sufferers by it, have very much at Heart; and we persuade ourselves, the Justice and great Necessity of redressing so crying a Grievance, will prevail upon Your Honour to Assent to the Bill brought in for that Purpose, when it comes before You.

The other Laws mentioned in our Proceedings in June last (which You seem also to approve of) we take to be for the Good of the Inhabitants, and generally necessary; but those we have in this particular Manner recommended, we take to be absolutely so, and do not conceive ourselves, or our Constituents, safe in the Enjoyment of our Liberties and Properties without them. Which Hint we hope will have its due Weight on every Branch of our Legislature, by whom they are to be considered.

Where the Laws are silent, His Majesty's High and Kingly Office entitles him to make use of all the great Powers naturally and legally annexed to it, for the Benefit of those He governs; and His just and legal Prerogatives are only to be employed to and for those Purposes for which they are vested in His sacred Person, viz. to answer the true Ends of Government, by the Protection of His Subjects, in the full and uninterrupted Enjoyment of their civil and religious Rights and Liberties (as Your Honour has very justly express'd it) which we hope, while You have the Honour to continue in Your present Station, it will be Your constant Endeavour (as you have promised) to preserve; and that you will make use of what Influence you will have, that your Successor may do so also: That being the only true Method to render both himself, and those he governs easy and happy. And we take leave on this Head to observe to you, that the Irregularities, and and Oppressions, of some Plantation Governors, not very becoming the Representatives of a British Monarch, governing a free People, tho' acted with Impunity (and without any Censure that we know of) under the Pretence of asserting his Majesty's Royal Prerogatives, are far from asserting any Prerogative that our gracious King will encourage the doing of; and, tho' buoy'd up and bloated with the fulsome Addresses and servile Flatteries of the Instruments of their Misrule and Oppression, is an Abuse of the sacred Name of Prerogative, in order to support Practices destructive of true Prerogative and the just Liberties of those they are sent to govern.

We cannot suppose that His Majesty has given you, or will give to any Person he shall think fit to trust with the Government

Government of this Colony, any unreasonable Commands, nor shall we offer any Bills to have your Assent but what we conceive will be for the General Good, and fit and reasonable for you to pass, and His Majesty to approve of, it represented to him with that Candor and Impartiality, the Nature of the Thing requires. We are far from any Intention of invading or lessening His Just Prerogatives, but believe we have a Right to be protected in the Enjoyment of our Liberties and Properties; and would secure that Enjoyment to ourselves and our Posterity by such Laws as may prevent our being deprived of those valuable Blessings by the groundless Claims of unknown Prerogatives, or any other feign'd and unreasonable Pretences whatsoever: And this being highly reasonable, we doubt not His Majesty's Goodness will induce him to approve of such Laws as shall be made for that Purpose.

His Majesty's Royal Instructions are (as we take it) either founded upon Laws that were obliging, antecedent to the giving of them, or (where the Laws are silent) are prudential Directions to regulate the Conduct of a Governor in the Exercise of the Powers given by His Commission, and the great Trust reposed in him by the Giver; and should be in the Nature of Laws to him, to whom (we suppose) they are given, with that Intent: And had they been closely adher'd to, by those most concerned to obey them, or the threatened Punishments inflicted for the Breach of them, there would not have been so general Reason for Complaints.

But if we are to form a Judgment of the Nature of them from the Behavior of those they have been directed to, they seem to be understood by them in a quite different Manner, and are deemed by them not to be in the Nature of Laws, and like them Obligatory; but Directions given to a Governor, which he may put what Construction upon he thinks most fit for his Purpose; and obey, or not, as he thinks proper, and most conducive to promote his own particular Ends.--- Besides the Instance already mentioned concerning the Court for determining of small Causes, nothing can be more plain and express than the Instruction, directed to be communicated to the Council and Assembly, forbidding the Governor's taking of Presents, upon the Penalty of His Majesty's highest Displeasure, and the being recalled from his Government: Yet, how well this Instruction has been obey'd, by many Governors, notwithstanding the severe Penalty threatened for the Breach of it, is too well known to be passed by unobserved by us.

We might multiply Instances of Instructions disobey'd with Impunity, but these are sufficient to shew, That Governors, whatever they may pretend of being restrained by them from doing any thing, never thought themselves obliged to comply with them farther than they thought proper; and when they have been by them given as Reasons for not complying with what has been desired of them, it was but a softer Form of denying to do what (it may not unreasonably be supposed) themselves understood they could safely enough have done if they would, notwithstanding any Instruction, pretended or real, to the contrary.--- We doubt not His Majesty's Instructions will always have their proper Weight with you, and we shall not knowingly desire any Thing of you inconsistent with your Duty and the Trust reposed in you; but we beg Leave to say, That the Safety of those under your Government, and Laws necessary for the Protection of them in the secure Enjoyment of their Rights and Liberties (being the true Ends for which the Powers you have were given) we hope from your Promises, that the Means most conducive to those Ends will have the principal Place in your Thoughts.

The true Causes of the Deficiency in the Revenue we believe are too well known to your Honour to make it necessary for us to say much on that Head. Had the conspicuous Loyalty of the Inhabitants of this Province met with a suitable Treatment in Return, it is not unlikely that we should now be weak enough to act like others before us, in being lavish beyond our Abilities, and raising Sums unnecessary to be given, and continued the Donation like them, for a longer time than what was convenient for the Safety of the Inhabitants; but Experience has shewn the Imprudence of such a Conduct. And the miserable Condition to which the Province is reduced, renders the Raising of large Sums very difficult if not impracticable; we therefore beg leave to be plain with your Honour, and hope you will not take it amiss, when we tell you, That

you are not to expect that we either will raise Sums unfit to be raised, or put what we shall raise into the Power of a Governor to misapply, if we can prevent it: Nor shall we make up any other Deficiencies than what we conceive are fit and just to be paid, or continue what Support or Revenue we shall raise for any longer Time than one Year; nor do we think it convenient to do even that, until such Laws are passed as we conceive necessary for the Safety of the Inhabitants of this Colony, who have reposed a Trust in us for that only Purpose, and which we are sure You will think it reasonable we should act agreeable to, and by the Grace of God we will endeavour not to deceive them.

We can say little concerning the House at Oswego, and the Furr Trade that is there carried on; we are inclin'd to believe it is of great Importance to manage the Trade, Commerce and Correspondence with the remote Indian Nations, with an Openness and Honour suitable to a British Colony, and the Professors of the Christian Religion; and hope, with good Oeconomy it may be farther extended, and if put under the Management of proper Directors, improved to greater Purposes than it has already been.

We hope your Meeting with the Six Nations has in Part already had, and will in time have its desired Effect. We are at present much Strangers and in the Dark, with respect to Indian Affairs, but believe that that the Papers you will lay before us, will give us so much Light as to prevent us from mistaking concerning them. And hope the Benefit arising by that Trade is able at least to defray all the Expences necessary for the Carrying it on, and Managery of it.

We thank you for the kind Promises you have made, and persuade ourselves, you think it necessary to carry them into all the Performances in your Power, as the only proper means to preserve and continue the general good Harmony so lately begun, and in such Case, so likely to subsist between all the Branches of the Legislature, and to create that suitable Confidence in each other, that is so necessary for His Majesty's Service, and naturally productive of all the good Effects reasonably to be expected from it, both to us and our Posterity. This will be acting up fully to the true Tenor of all His Majesty's Commands and Instructions, because it is acting agreeably to his Royal Example, who makes the Good and Happiness of His Subjects His chiefest Care, and esteems the doing so His greatest Glory.

To which His Honour returned the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for this Address; you may be assured that I will readily pass whatever Bills shall be presented to me for my Assent, either for frequent Elections of Assemblies, or for regulating those Elections, or for promoting any other general Good to the Province, if they are such as I may assent to without departing from my Duty to His Majesty. And I do assure you, that in my present Station, and in every Condition of Life, it shall be my Study and Practice to do this Province the utmost Service I can.

Mr. Franklin,

Please to insert the following in your next Gazette.

To the Freemen of Pennsylvania.

Friends and Countrymen,

I Am of Opinion that the Majority of the Members of the last Assembly, are entirely unworthy your Notice in the next Election. And I believe when you have read their Minutes, and considered their Behaviour as I have done, you will be of the same Sentiment. For,

1. They refus'd to allow the Treasurer's Accounts of near 250 l. expended for Indian Treaties. Altho' he had an Order of Council for advancing that Money.

2. They flatly denyed, that the Council had any Right to draw Orders on the Treasurer; and have caused it to be inserted in their Minutes, and even prevail'd with the Council itself to acknowledge, That the People alone by their Representatives have a Right to dispose of their own Money: Which Position is contrary to all Reason, and the Fundamentals of our Constitution.

3. Instead of Voting 1000 l. to the President by Way of Support, as had been usual to the Governor (and it is well known the President has had more Fatigue for the Time, than any of our Governors) I say, instead of voting 1000 l. to the President by Way of Support, they were so unreasonable as to give 600 l. only, and even appropriated that Sum towards defraying the Charges which had arisen on Treaties, Messages, &c. for procuring Peace and the Relief of those of our Inhabitants, who had been imprison'd, fin'd, &c. by the Government of Maryland. Now what

Business

Business had we with those Inhabitants? None surely; unless we consider them as they are Fellow-Countrymen and Members of the same Common-Wealth, united together with us as Parts of the same Body; which Way of Thinking is absolutely wrong, for we ought to look on one another ONLY as TENANTS to the Proprietor and leave it to him to take Care of us or neglect us --- as he pleases. And if the President advanc'd any Money in the Behalf of those People, or in the Treaties and Messages aforesaid, it ought to have been out of his own Pocket.

Gentlemen, You should consider you have too much Liberty, which is a great Misfortune. There are several wholesome Restraints to be made upon that Liberty, in which I would willingly assist for your Good. I am, as my Father was before me, your sincere Friend and Well-wisher in those Respects, and therefore hope you will chuse me one of your Representatives in the next Assembly, that I may have an Opportunity of demonstrating the great Regard I have for you.

I need not put my Name, for you can be at no Loss to guess at the Writer of such a Paper as this, when you consider the common Tenour of my Conversation.

New-York, Sept. 26. The Ship Sarah, Capt Green, arrived at Boston, from London, on Monday last, in the Afternoon, just before the Post came out; by whom we have Letters of the 2d of August, and News, viz.

Capt. Gill and Farmer from New-York, were arrived in London.

That the Princess of Wales, was safely Delivered of a Daughter, the first of August, on which there were publick Rejoicings.

That the Grand Duke of Tuscany is Dead, and that the King of Naples and Sicily, and the Electress Palatine, (Sister of the late Duke) made some Claims to his Territories.

That the Emperor has declared War with the Turks, and that the Russians have passed the Bog, and the Turks the Nieper, and a Battle soon expected.

That a Congress was forming at Antwerp to settle the Tariff of Trade in the Netherlands, &c. which its believed will meet with Difficulties.

That the Republick of Genoa were 'about bargaining with Spain for the Sale of Corsica, and that France and the Emperor would interfere in that Affair.

Custom-House, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26. Entered in. Milliken, and Williams from Boston, and R. Island, Phoenix from Jamaica, Simmons from St. Christophers.

Entered out. Fisher for Malaga, Stephens for Gibraltar, Clarke for Jamaica, Hinton for Mountserrat, Burrows for Coracoa, Lush for S. Carolina, Sutton for Philadelphia, Milliken for Boston.

Cleared. Hamilton to Lisbon, Mansfield to Jamaica, Duke to S. Carolina, Bosch, to Boston.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered in.

Scooner, Revenge, William Cross, from Londonderry Ship Virtuous Grace, John Bull, from Cowes.

Sloop Tryal, Cornelius Bowen, from So. Carolina.

Ship Neptune, Robert Anderson, from Newry.

St. Andrew Gally, John Stedman, from Cowes.

Entered out.

Brigt. Mary, William Spafford, for West-Indies.

Clymer, William Clymer, for Barbadoes.

Debby, George Stewart, for Rhode Island.

Peggy, John Sim, for Lisbon.

Nancy, William Davinison, for Cadiz.

Snow Industry, George Davis, for Gibraltar.

Cleared.

Ship Diamond, Arthur Tough, to Cadiz.

Molly, James Oswald, to Gibraltar.

Sloop Joseph & John, Joseph Stovel to Bermuda.

ALL Persons indebted to *William Hartley*, are desired to make speedy Payment. He designs for Ireland and England forthwith.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. Price 10 s. a Year.

Where ADVERTISEMENTS are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reasonably, in the best Manner.

To be SOLD,

BY *Evan Morgan* at the Sign of the two Sugar Loaves, in Market-Street near the Court-House, Choice good Gun-powder for 8 l. per barrel, Choice good Madera Wine and Rum by the Hoghead, or otherwise Retail, Green and Bohea Tea, Loaf-Sugar, sweet Oil, and Oil of Turpentine. Who also sells at his Shop by Retail, all Sorts of Dry Goods, as Superfine Broad-cloths and Trimmings, Kerseys, Druggets, Duroys and Camblerts of all Sorts, Callimancoes, Russels, corded and plain Poptins, Mantua Silks and Taffeties, Persians of all Sorts, all Sorts of Stuffs for Women's Wear, Muslins, all Sorts of fine and coarse Linneus, Whalebone, all Sorts of Stay-trimmings, and Stays ready made, Silk and worsted Stockings and Gloves of all Sorts, fine and coarse Hats, London and Bristol Steel, Cutlery Ware, Blankets and Ruggs of all Sorts, all Sorts of Haberdashery Ware, Iron Pots, Kettles, Plush, and all Sorts of Sadlery Ware, with Variety of other Goods not here mentioned; all very reasonable for ready Money.

To be SOLD

A *Servant Man's Time for One Year and three Quarters:* He is a good Workman at the Skimmers and Breeches-makers Trade. Enquire of Thomas Grace in Chestnut-Street, or of the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

By *Dudley Crofts*, at his Store on Mr. Bourn's Wharffe: **NAILS** of Sundry Sorts, Locks and Hinges of sundry Sorts, Files, Spikes, Ship Blocks, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlers Ware, very reasonable, for ready Money. Also a young Negroe Woman that works very well with a Needle.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Charles Read, Esq;* deceased, will be sued for their respective Debts, if Payment thereof be not made before the Sixteenth Day of November next. *Sarah Read, Administ.* Philadelphia, September 21. 1737.

To be Sold by Publick Vendue,

On Wednesday the 5th of October next, at the Coffee-House: **A** House and Lot in Market-Street, late in the Possession of John Rutter deceased; also a corner Lot between the said House and Fourth Street. The Lots are subject to a Ground-rent of 4 l. each, per Annum.

To be SOLD,

BY the Executors of *John Rutter deceased*, 130 Acres of good Land, situate between Colebrookdale Furnace and Pine Forge, in Philadelphia County; Part of it very suitable for making a Quantity of good Meadow. Whoever is inclin'd to purchase may apply to *Mary Rutter,* Executors. *Samuel Nutt.*

PETER DELAGE, Sugar Baker, IS removed to a House over against Mr. *James Steele's*, where all Persons may be supplied with both double and single-refin'd SUGAR, at the cheapest Rates. Also Powder-Sugar, and Muscovado Sugars, fit for Shop and Family Use, brown and white Sugar-Candy, and Mellasses; with Bohea, Green, and Imperial TEAS, at reasonable Rates.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of tilled Land on the old Quit-rent of 1 s. Ster. per Ct. situate and joining on the East side of *Sasquehanab* River, at the Mouth of *Sickasalongoe* Creek, in the Lower part of the Township of *Donegal*. Being well Watred and Timbred, and having about 50 Acres of good rich Soil, cleared and fit for Hemp; good Meadow Land, a pretty good Orchard, a Barn, and two Dwelling Houses; and lies very convenient for Fishing and Fowling. Enquire of *John Ross*, living near the said Place, where you may know the Terms of Sale.

VERY good LAMPBLACK made and Sold by the Printer hereof.